TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Spanish Ministerial Compliment to General Sickles.

The Cuban and Colonial Defence Question in Madrid.

Irish Agitation, Political and Financial, in Great Britain.

The Suez Canal, Its Condition and Trade.

Another Heavy Engagement in Cuba.

SPAIN.

Ministerial Compliment to General Sickle The Cuban Question and National Dignity-Prim Consolidating Offices. MADRID, Nov. 10, 1869.

In the Cortes yesterday President Rivero paid marked respect to General Sickles, the American Minister, by visiting him in the diplomatic gallery. During the sitting Deputy Mazaveddo asserted that the filibusters had headquarters in Paris and London, with ramifications in Madrid; that they made ess of disseminating by telegraph reports cal oulated to injure Spanish interests in Cuba. He desired that despatches be immediately telegraphed to Captain General De Rodas assuring him that Spain will maintain her honor everywhere.

Minister Becerra replied that Spain would sustain and defend herself at home and abroad; her sovereignty in the colonies, as well as on the Continent, would be maintained and vindicated. He informed the Cortes that he had just received official telegrams from Havana which announced that the nsurrection in the island of Cuba was diminishing The official Gazette publishes to-day ithe formal announcement of the resignation of Admiral Tonete as Minister of the Marine. General Prim. in addition to his other duties, will take temporary charge of the Department until a successor to the Admiral is appointed.

The Throne Question and Intrigue. MADRID, Nov. 10-Evening.

It is rumored that a letter has been received by the government from General Dulce, exposing the trigues of high personages with the Duke of Montpensier. The letter also warns the government that onists will appeal to arms if the Duke is not accepted as a candidate for the throne.

Reports have been received from Lisbon that the Moderados who fied to that city from Spain are purchasing arms and making other preparations for a rising in their interest in Spain.

to the present moment 154 Deputies of the Cortes have personally pledged themselves to vote for the Duke of Genoa for King, and, in addition to these, twenty-four Deputies, now absent, have agreed in writing to support his claims.

Troops for Cuba. MADRID, Nov. 10-Evening. The Spanish merchants have volunteered to send 20,000 troops to Cuba in December.

FRANCE.

Paris Tranquil-The Electoral Agitation. PARIS, Nov. 10, 1869.

The city is entirely tranquil. There were several electoral meetings yesterday. and last evening a demonstration was made in favor of Henri Rochefort. In no case was there any public disturbance.

The Currency and Specie Circulation.

PARIS, Nov. 10, 1869.

E. Magne, the Minister of Finance, advises the introduction of a twenty-five franc piece into the metallic currency of the country.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Land Question "Difficulty."

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1869. London Times to-day repeats that the Irish land question is a matter of great difficulty; but if istry are unable to cope with it what must be said of their courage and statesmanship? They are strong beyond all experience. The national feeling is more advanced than the temper of Parliament in the resolution to stand by the Ministry in support orough, searching, vorkmanlike attempt to cure the long standing evil of Irish discontent. The government have the power, if only their courage is equal to their power. High fortunes are before them if their minds are equal to their fortunes.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1869. The Central Fenian Amnesty Committee ask Irish men to abstain from the use of tobacco until the Fenian prisoners are released. Their object in making this demand is to reduce the revenue of the government and at the same time provide means for Eveping up the amnesty agitation.

The Rate of Discount-North American Banks A further advance in the rate of discount of the Bank of England is probable.

The time of the charter of the Bank of British North America has been extended to June, 1881.

The Turf-Liverpool Races.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10, 1869. of five sovereigns each, two forfeit to the fund, with 100 added, for three year olds and upwards, was won by Mr. J. Saxon's b. g. Plenipotentiary, three years old, by Musjid, out of Mary. by Idle Boy, beating Mr. C. Head's b. f. Bonnie Katie, three years old by King of Trumps, out of Basquine, second, and The betting was 4 to 1 against Plenipotentiary, 11 to

IRFL AND.

Grapes. Six ran.

Political Agitation and Riot in Dublin. LONDON, NOV. 10, 1869. There is still considerable excitement in Ireland on the question of the imprisoned political prison under a royal amnesty proclamation. Despatche a meeting of the Dublin Amnesty Association and to the movement broke into the rooms of the latter, smashed the lamps, destroyed the furniture, pur loined the records and committed other outrages. No arrests were made.

SCOTLAND.

A French Lecturer on Government Rule and

Economy. EDINEURG, Nov. 10, 1869. M. Prevost Paradol, the eminent French journal ist, delivered a lecture here last night, in which he made the following pointed allusion to the politica on in his country :- tie said that centralization had lately been the tendency of the public men of France, but that policy has lost credit. It is felt that the Executive is too powerful. Its privileges must be curtailed, liberty must be given to the boroughs and the departments must be freed from arbitrary rule of prefects. He also thought neighboring departments should unite and elect members of the Senate. EGYPT.

The Sacz Canal-Condition of the Works. London, Nov. 10, 1869.
The correspondent of the London News, writing from Suez, regrets that the opening of the canal ha not been delayed a few months. He fears that the passage of large ships will not be free from risk. He states that the granite pillars of the viaduct are badly cracked, but thinks the injuries are not suffi-

. RUSSIA.

Cholera Ravages. Sr. Petersburg, Nov. 10, 1869. The cholera is raging with severity in the city of

CUBA.

Spanish Account of a Recent Eucounter With the Insurgents. HAVANA, Nov. 10, 1869.

The following is the official account of the battle lately fought in the southern part of the Eastern Department:-

The Spanish troops under the command of General Mendigueren 2:tacked the insurgents' forces between the towns of Contramaestre and Ramon. One hundred and twenty of the insurgents were killed, and large numbers wounded and taken prisoners.

Among the rebels killed are General Tamaco, Captain
Gouchet, Harry Clavivey, chief of staff, and William
Cronstand, General Jordan's quartermaster. The insurgent forces were driven beyond the town of Palo-Picado, and the Spanish troops now occupy the positions held by the revels during the past year. The insurgent forces under Generals Yaguas and Filipinas retreated north by way of Terahueca Arthur Casamjor, one of the rebel leaders, was

The Bayamo Journal says that General Maso was killed, and that the Spanish troops have captured the insurgent hospital at Ramon.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Red River Indians Offering Armed Resistance to Governor McDougall. CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 1889.

A private letter from Fort Garry says:-Upon hearing that the Canadian government had appointed a governor for the new colony of Winnepeg the half-beeds organized to prevent his entrance into that settlement, and, hearing of his approach, a formidable band of buffalo kunters went down to Pembina to prevent his Excellency from crossing the line. They were prepared to use violence to any extent to compel his retreat. This action arises from the hostility of the Indians to the confederation and its pians for territorial dominion. Bands of Chippewas at Leret Lake are reported dissatisfied and disposed to make trouble. into that settlement, and, hearing of his approach

Dispersion of the Indian Mob-Triumphal Entrance of the Governor Into Pembina. CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 1869.

A special depatch to the Tribune from St. Paul says the account telegraphed this morning on the strength of a private letter from Fort Garry, that the half-breeds had opposed the entry of the new Governor into the new colony of Winnepeg, is exagge rated. A mob of 100 started to interrupt the Governor and prevent his entry, but the number diminished by desertion to fifty, who barricaded the read over which Governor McDougail was to pass; but on his arrival a short conference satisfied them that their demonstrations were uncalled for. The mob then removed the barricade from his path and escorted him with every mark of respect to the capital of his new dominions.

Prince Arthur in Montreal-Exportation of Silver—The Huron Ship Canal, MONTREAL, NOV 10, 1869. General Wyndham held a large entertainment last

The oatmeal mills owned by Mr. Towns, in Montreal, have been destroyed by fire; the loss is \$10,000.

Shipments of silver, under the Wiers' exportation movement, have again commenced.

Dr. Eardy, formerly a member of the Legislature and a strong supporter of Mr. Papineau in the revolution of 1837, is dead.

In the Ontario House of Assembly last night the petition of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company was thrown out. Several members made strong appears in its favor, but the ruling of the Speaker was sustained. The oatmeal mills owned by Mr. Towns, in Mon-

CALIFORNIA.

Government Subsidy for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—San Francisco Markets.
San Francisco, Nov. 10, 1869.

The Chamber of Commerce have appointed a committee to draft a memorial urging Congress to grant additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, to enable it to perform semi-monthly trips to Japan and China; also expressing satisfac-tion at the appointment of Governor Low as Minister to China, and petitioning that the mission be made first class.

It is raining in this city and snowing on the mountains.

A carnival ball was given at the Mechanica' Institute last night. The attendance was very large. The receipts were \$5,000.

Flour steady; free sales for exports; rates unchanged. Wheat closed weak at \$1 50 g \$1 55. changed. Wheat Legal tenders, 79.

LOUISIANA.

Masonic-The Grand Consistory of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10, 1869. The Grand Consistory of Louisians, composed of the Masons of the thirty-second degree, Scottish rite, are holding a lodge of sorrow this evening at the Church of the Messiah in honor of the deceased liustrions members of that order. The Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, Albert Pike, opened the ceremonies and several members proportioned uniforities.

MARYLAND.

Heavy Verdict Against a Railread Company Southern Emigrants for the West.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10, 1869.
In the Baltimore City Court, Chief Justice Scott presiding, in the case of Margaret Beck and her form children against the Northern Central Railroad, for damages in causing the death of Michael Reck, hus band and father of the plaintiffs, the jury yesterday afternoon gave a verdict of \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{1}\$,000 damages. The defendants moved for a new trial. Beck was crushed and killed between the cars of the defendants in September, 1888. eptember, 1868. Mary E. Whalen, aged fifty years, committed sui-

cide yesterday, by hanging.
Sixty emigrants from North Carolina, consisting of men, women and children, passed through Battmore last night, for lowa and other Western homes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Opening of Swarthmore College.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1869.
The formal opening of Swarthmore College took place this afternoon, when a large number of its friends were conveyed thither in a special train on stone structure, four stories in height, 350 feet front by 50 deep with the main budding, and 80 feet deep, containing a dmining and iccture room. The laundry and steam power for heating the building is located in a separate structure. The capacity of the institution is for 500 students, but only a portion of the building is entirely completed and furnished.

The andience assembled in the lecture room, where addresses were delivered by Samuel Willetts and John D. Hycks, of New York; Edward Parrish, president of the college; William Dorsey and Lucretta Mot. stone structure, four stories in height, 350 feet from

president of the college; William Dorsey and Lucretia Mott.
It was stated that the amount expended in land and buildings amounted to \$200,000, and contributions were solketed for \$100,000 additional to fully furnish the building and supply a library, philosofarnish the building and supply a library, philoso-phical and astronomical apparatus.

The college opens with 180 pupils, about equally divided between the sexes, the system of instruction being a joint education of boys and girls, though each occupy separate wings of the building.

The institution was built by the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, but the pupils are not con-bined to members of that persuasion.

NEW YORK.

Capture of a Desperate Burglar in Buffalo. BUFFALO, Nov. 10, 1869. William F. Jones, alias "Bont," the Canadian bur glar, shot officer Nicholas Kearns last night while latter was attempting to arrest him. Kearns struck the weapon with the locust and received a ball in his foot. Jones also snot patrolinan Wit-turies before he was arrested. This would-be mur-derer, with an accomplice, was detected in entering a building, and while attempting to escape dropped a full set of burgiar's tools. ADMIRAL STEWART.

Philadelphia in Mourning—The Body of the Admiral Lying in State-Citizens Taking Farewell of the Dead Hero.

PHILADRIPHIA, Nov. 10, 1869. All the flags on the public buildings and on many of the stores on the principal streets are displayed at half mast. The remains of the late Rear Admiral Stewart are lying in state in Independence Hall, the interior of which is draped. Close by the statue of Interior of which is draped. Close by the statue of Washington is suspended a full length portrait of the deceased, which was painted soon after the capture of the Cyane and Levant. It has been loaned by the owner, Mr. Charles McAllister, for the present occasion. The contin has a glass plate, through which the features of the deceased are visible. Upon the ild are the chapeau of the deceased and the sword presented to him by the State of Pennsylvania in 1816. During the morning the hall was constantly thronged with people passing through to take a last look at the remains of the venerable deceased. The funeral cortege will start from the hall at three o'clook P. M. The interment will take place at Ronaldson's Cemetery, Ninth and Shippen streets.

cession-Services at the Cemetery.

The funeral of Admiral Stewart was an imposing on the line of the procession were crowded with

At three o'clock in the afternoon the military

At three o'clock in the afternoon the military came down Wainut street to Independence square, where they haited and faced about, bringing the left of the line to the head. The march was then taken up, while the belis were tolled on Independence Hall and on the churches.

The procession was about one mile in length, and consisted of the First Division of the Pennsylvania militia funder Major deneral Provost, the city officials, United States officials, State officials, soldiers of 1812, soldiers of the Mexican war, soldiers of 1812, soldiers of the Mexican war, soldiers of 1812, soldiers a large number of other organizations. In the military procession were four companies of the Fourth United States artillery, who came on from New York harbor to-day. The Mayor and City Councils of Bordeniown, N. J., were also present.

resent.
Salues were fired by the Keystone Battery at ennsylvania square, and also at the Navy Yard and At Ronaldson's Cemetery the burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Tago, rector of Christ church

Episcopal).

During the afternoon business was almost entirely uspended here. During the atternoon business was almost entirely suspended here.

The pail bearers were as follows:—Major General Meade, Rear Admiral S. L. Breese, Major General Meade, Rear Admiral S. Lasmes L. Lardner, Brigadier General Hartman Bache, Commodore John R. Goldaborough, Charles McAllister and W. D. Lewis.

The First regiment of United States artillery was commanded by Brigadier General Israel Vodges. Among the naval officers in the line were Kear Admiral Charles H. Bell, Commodores Scifridge, Glisson and Marchand, Captain Fraley, Commodore Schufelt.

In the procession were Secretary Potential.

Schufelt.

In the procession were Secretary Robeson and ex-Secretary Borie, Commodore Steedman, Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governors Ward, Parker and Randolph, of New Jersey, and Senator Cattell, of New Jersey. FREE TRADE MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10, 1860.

The free traders held a meeting here this evening Much interest was manifested by the audience is the eloquent speeches delivered by Professor Perry, General Brinkerhoff and Manion Sands. Professor Perry stated he had learned that the cost of pro Perry stated he had learned that the cost of producing pix iron in Missouri is only twenty-three dollars per ton, and yet, owing to the tariff, the consumer is made to pay forty dollars per ton. Iron ore there is of ninety-live per cent purity, while in Scotland it is of but twenty-three per cent purity, and yet the American Iron master, with great advantage and protection of distance, asks for tariff. The iron of Missouri is so pure that horse shoes have been made from it without smeiting. Salt also, he said, can be produced at Saginaw so cheap that the manufacturers ask for no duty, and assert that if the Onondaga sait monopoly could be broken up they would supply the West at fair prices. General Brinkernoff denied that free trade would injure manufacturers as a whole, and asserted that free raw material would benefit them more than any amount of protection. Removal of the duty on pig fron would cause the building of additional railroads, smittent to employ all the laborers engaged in making pig iron; free trade would decrease the cost of living and increase the demand for labor.

RAILROAD FREIGHT AGENTS' CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10, 1869. The General Freight Agents' Association met at the Galt House this morning. W. D. Shinn, president; J. T Tucker, secretary. The attendance of delegates is very full and business of much import-

delegaces is very fact and resolutions introduced at the last meeting in regard to the shipment of shrubbery, fruit trees, &c., were ordered recorded as accepted, and it was agreed that they be put in force imme-

and it was agreed that they be put in force immediately.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted that high wines be carried at actual weight; that for beef and pork 330 pounds per barrel be the law for actual weight; hams and shoulders, 440 pounds per tierce; bulk meats, twenty per cent above the net weight, as marked on boxes; that any deviation from the above will be considered a cut of rates.

A committee was appointed to revise the classifications of coast and west bound with a view to protection against loss on all articles of great value. The committee subsequently reported, suggesting for the consideration of the trunk lines radical changes in the west bound classification.

The association will adjourn to-morrow, to meet again in Louisville in February.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 10, 1869. The race over the Baltimore Club Park, mile heats. best three in five, which was postponed after the fourth heat yesterday, resulted as follows:-The

fifth heat was won by Goshen in 2:37½, the sixth by Arian in 2:38½, the seventh by Moses in 2:38. Moses inving won two heats yesterday was declared the winner of the race.

The race for the purse of \$1,500 for horses that never beat 2:35, in harness or wagon—\$900 to the first here, \$450 to the second and \$50 to the third. The first heat was won by W. H. Borst's (of New York) b. g. John J. Bradley, Jr., in 2:34½; the second by W. H. Doble's (of Philadelphia) b. g. Hope, in 2:34½, Bradley coming up to the score a neck behind. The third and fourth heats were declared "dead," Hope and Bradley scoring at the same instant. The third heat was made in 2:31½ and the fourth in 2:33½. Darkness prevented the race from being finshed, and the remaining heats will be trotted to-morrow. Previous to the race Bradley was the favorite, 300 to 30.

THE CHICKASAW JOCKEY CLUB. MEMPHIS, Nov. 10, 1869.

The third day's races on the new course of the Chickneaw Jockey Club took place to-day. Owing to the bad condition of the track, occasioned by the

Corsican.....Big Bobtail.... Grand Duchess. 2 4 4
Abe Beker. 4 6 dis
Pat Clayburne and Caruthers, b. g., three years,
by Boston, distanced. Time, 1:5:-1:5:2\sigma-1:5:2\sigma
Corsican was the invorte by long odds.
The second race was a selling race, dash of two
miles, for all ages. Horses entered to be soid for
\$1,500; to carry their appropriate weights. For
\$1,000; to carry their appropriate weights. For
\$1,000; allowed five nounds; for \$550, allowed ten
pounds; for \$500, allowed fifteen pounds. The wininer to be sold by auction on the course, the excess
over racing price to go the club. Purse \$400. The
race was won by Donovan, beating Betty Bay, secend; Morgan Scout, third; Little Mac, fourin, and
Adelaide, fith. Time, 3:55. Donovan was the favorite.

vorite.
'the second race of yesterday has been postponed shall Monday. until Monday.

This track promises to be a fast one, and one of the best in the Southwest. The officers and stockholders are among the most substantial and respectable business men in Memphis, and its position as a haiting place between the West and the extreme South gives the course a great advantage in insuring the attendance of the most prominent turfmen in the country, as well as the most celebrated and promising horses.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 10—4:30
P. M.—Consols closed at 93½ for money and 43½
for the account. United States five-twenty bonds,
1802, 83½; 1805, old, 82½; 1807, 83½; ten-forties, 78.
Eric Railway shares, 20; Illinois Centrais, 98½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.
PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Nov. 10—3 P. M.—The
Bourse is now quiet. Rentes, 711. 17c.
FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Nov. 10—3
P. M.—United States five-twenty bonds opened flat
and quiet at 89 a 89½ for the issue of 1862.
Liverpool. Corron Market.—Liverpool., Nov.
10—4:30 P. M.—The market closed steady. Middling uplands, 11½d.; middling orleans, 11½d. The
sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which
2,000 were taken for export and speculastion.
HAVER COTTON MARKET.—HAVE, Nov. 10.—Cotton
closed quiet and flat. On spot, 144½-f.; afleat, 133f.
Liverpool. Beadstuffs Market.—Liverpool.
Nov. 10—4:30 P. M.—Corn, 20s. a 29s. 3d. per quarter
for European.
Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool.
Nov. 10—4:30 P. M.—Corn, 20s. a 29s. 3d. per quarter
for European.
Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool.
Nov. 10—4:30 P. M.—Corn, 20s. a 50s. 3d. per cut for the
best grades of American fine.
Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., Nov.
10—4:30 P. M.—Corn, 20s. a 50s. 3d. per cut for the
best grades of American fine.
Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., Nov.
10—4:30 P. M.—Corn, 20s. a 50s. 3d. per cut, for the
best grades of American fine.
Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., Nov.
10—4:30 P. M.—Spirita petroleum, 11d. per gallon:
Petroleum closed firm. Prices unchanged.

WASHINGTON.

Investigation Into the Paraguayan Trouble.

MINISTER WASHBURN'S STATEMENT.

Charles J. Folger Appointed to Succeed General Butterfield.

The Proposed Destruction of the Cuban Sugar Crop.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1869,

General Butterfield's Successor.

The appointment of Charles J. Folger as Sub-Treasurer at New York gives general satisfaction to ail the officers of the Treasury. In the early days of Secretary Boutwell's administration of the Department, when Mr. Folger was an applicant for the place, it is stated that Boutwell favored Folger and was anxious for his appointment rather than for that of Butterfield, but the President appointed the time Folger was urged by Senator Conklin, Governor Morgan, Treasurer Spinner and several radical members of the House from New York. As soon as General Butterfield's resignation was received here the position was offered to Mr. Folger by Secretary Boutwell and his appointment urged by General Spinner. It is ascer-tained now that the place was not tendered any other person, for the reason that Mr. Folger did not signify his refusal to accept, and it was understood nere in official circles that he would finally take it.

The Paragunyan Muddle—Ex-Minister Washburn's Statement-Examination of Ex-Min-ister Worthington Before the Congressional Investigating Committee. Ex-Minister Charles Washburn, General James

Watson Webb and a few other notables arrived here co-day. Mr. Washburn called upon your correspond: ent this evening to correct what he states to be a misrepresentation of his conduct contained in one of my recent despatches. He declares that the state-ment, which referred to him without mentioning his name, that he had made a demand for mileage to and from California in consequence of his being summoned to testify before the Foreign Affairs Commit-tee Felative to Paraguayan matters is without truth. He never made any such demand; but merely said, jokingly, one day, when another witness claimed mileage from a distant part, that he (Washburn) had come all the way from England and ought to be allowed mileage from that country here. This he gives as the only foundation for the story that he demanded mileage from California. Mr. Washburn declares that every unfair effort is being made to prejudge his case by certain parties, who convey to correspondents false statements of what takes place before the investigating committee, He says most of the statements that have been published thus far are one-sided and prejudiced. At the same time, how-ever, Mr. Washburn admits that my recent despatch giving the substance of Commander Kirkland's tes timony before the committee in regard to a remark of Mrs. Washburn on board the steamer Wasp is substantially correct. He admits that Admiral Davis, Captain Ramsey and Commander Kirkland all testifled to that fact, but states that no such remark was examined by the committee on that point, and that she testified that a plan had been discussed at her table to depose Lopez and place his two brothers in power in Paraguay; that she had no recollection of any such conversation, and that she could not have made any remark of the kind, for the reason that it would not have been the truth. Mr. Washburn further states that so far from the testimony thus far taken being damaging to his side, it is nearly all favorable; that no material allegation made by himself has yet been disputed, and that the investigation altogether is

progressing in just the way he desires.

The sub-committee having charge of the subject were again in session to-day for about three hours. Mr. Worthington, ex-Minister to the Argentine republic, was examined in relation to the allies and their war against Paraguay. His testimony was directed both against Lopez and Brazil. He consid and that she was without doubt attempting to absorb the small neighboring republics. Mr. Worthington expressed a sympathy for the cause of the Paraguayans, who he considered deserved great praise for their determination and heroism. He doubted, however, the sincerity of the leader. Mr. Worthington stated in event of the direct her energies against her republican allies and attempt to subjugate them also. His sympathy was entirely with the Argentines and Orientals. His testimony supported McMahon against the accusations now undergoing examination before the com-mittee. Mr. Worthington stated that he considered the feelings of Brazil towards the United States of decidedly an unfriendly character. The sub-committee has determined to meet daily until all the estimony shall have been taken. Mr. Webb will probably be called to-morrow.

The Cuban Programme—What Recognition
Would Save.
The proclamation of Cespedes with regard to destroying the growing cane, which mostly belongs to Cubans, but if gathered would be used by the Spanlards against them, is fraught with more importance to the interests of the United States than is understood in this country. The Cuban agents shortly give to the public a statement based on United States official reports, which will be very startling. Up to this time the Cuban insurgents have never attempted to destroy sugar plantations, except to the east end of the island. Where there a company of Spanish soldiers intrenched in five men was sufficient to fire the cane in half a dozen garrisoned estates almost within sight of each other. When dry enough, and before ready for the mill, the canefields burn like coal oil. Accidental fires have been known to spread The burning ordered, long planned and systema-Havana. One hundred thousand troops could not When about one hundred estates are burned, which will occur the first week of operations, the incredulous sugar interest will begin to believe, and sugar will jump up ten per cent at a time. A glance at the memorial of the Cubans shows:—First, That half the sugar used in the sugar and tobacco give the United States over \$25,000,000 revenue; third, that the United States export \$11,000,000 of provisions; fourth, from its made in the United States by sugar refineries. uneteen-twentieths of it will be, and Cuba having no other resources, what will become of the United States duties? What will become of the \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 of provisions and machinery heretofore exported to Cubs. &c. ? This loss to the United \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000, and that not for one year, but for the next and the next, and all might have

been avoided by recognition.

Judge Kelley's Tariff Project. It appears that the President, when called upon a few days ago by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, about the tariff question, did not express any par-ticular opinion on the proposition submitted. Kel-ley's plan, as laid before the President, was to put all raw materials not produced in this country on the free list, and to make a consequent reduction in the duties on the articles manufactured from this self either way, but simply requested Kelley to leave with him some facts and figures which he had prepared on the subject.

Missouri Swamp Lands. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for appro-

val a list of lands in Gentry county, Mo., selected and reported under the swamp grant of September 28, 1880, of whose swampy character the State has presented proof, to obtain the indemnity provided by the act of the 2d of March, 1855. The award accorded to said list will entitle the State of Missouri to locate 1,314 acres in lieu of the lands Report of the Commissioner of Internal

Commissioner Delano put the finishing touches upon his report to-day and sent it to the Secretary of the Treasury. One of the main features of it is a detailed comparison between the amounts of revenue collected during the last year of Johnson's administration and that collected since Grant came into power. Of course the balance is in favor of the latter, but it is not known whether Mr. Delano takes into the account the amount of tax collected from spirits in bond when he came into office, and which were brought out on the 30th of June by an act of else submit to an additional tax of five cents on the gallon. As this tax forms a large part of the sum total of the revenue collected its being counted in or excluded would make an important difference. In all his calculations heretofore Mr. Delano has included this as a part of the amount collected by him. Prevention of Frauds in Printing Fractional

Currency.

The object of the visit of Mr. Wilson and his retinue of fair accountants to New York city is in accordance with a practice inaugurated by Mr. Boutwell to throw about the paper issue of money all the safeguards of vigitance in order to preven tional currency is manufactured in Philadelphia and hence sent to New York to the National and American Bank Note companies. Mr. Wilson will count the paper thus received and compare the result with the account at the mill and the state-ment sent to the Treasury Department. During this counting of the paper printing will be suspended for a few days, in order to prevent confusion, and not from any supposed frauds. The work will be resumed as soon as Mr. Wilson finishes.

Contingent Expenses of the Paris Mission. Minister Washburne, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, says he was surprised to see the statement published in some of the papers in this country that he had estimated \$15,000 in gold for his contingent expenses for the next fiscal year. He says he has made no estimate whatever for any contingencies, but will limit himself to the amount allowed by the Department of State, which is \$2,800.
Serious Illness of Robert J. Walker and
Amos Kendall.
Hon. Robert J. Walker has been unconscious for a

day past. He is gradually dying and may not survive throughout the night. Hon. Amos Kendali is also very ill, with no prospect of recovery.

The Georgia State Fair. A special railroad train will leave Maryland avenue station on the 13th inst., at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, to convey the invited guests and their lady friends to the Georgia fair.

Drunkenness Among the Dacotah Indian Spotted Tail Murders a Brother Chief. A letter received at the Indian Bureau from Cap tain Poole, United States Army and Indian Agent, dated Wheatstone Agency, Dacotah Territory, Octo ber 28, reports that, in consequence of the intoxicating liquors brought to that agency and sold or given to the Indians for some days previous, more than the usual amount of drunkenness had prevailed and, as one of the results, Spotted Tail, chief of the Brules, shot and killed Big Mouth, chief of the Ogalalis, about four o'clock on the morning of Octo more extended troubles would come out of the liquor to the agency. Captain Poole had asked the commanding officer at Fort Randall to send troops to the agency for the purpose of guarding the public property and the lives of the employes at the

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Liabilities of Accidental Insurance Com panics—Responsibility of Partners—The Blauchard Wood Bending Patent—Collec-tion of Bills of Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1869. No. 200. The Travellers' Insurance Company vs. Isabella Mosley, Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Rilnois.—The defendant in error brought her action in the court below on an pany for the life of her husband, to be paid to her. The defence was that the death of the insured was not the result of an accident, but had been caused by disease. The evidence showed that Mosley had fallen down a stairs leading to the yard, in the rear of his premises, and received a concussion of the brain, from which he died in a few days after. The court below admitted the declarations of the de-coased at the time of the injury, and during his illness thereafter, as to the cause of his injuries and the nature or his sufferings. No one saw the fall and there was consequently no other testimony on that point. The evidence received to establish the fact found by the jury, stated above, was objected to as hearsay and inadmissible and the objection being overrailed, exception was taken and the ruing brought here for review, the insurance company

overciald, exception was taken and the ruing brought here for review, the insurance company insisting on the point that it was hearsay evidence; and contending for the sufficiency of a clause in the policy requiring the proof to be satisfactory to the company and the right of the company to reject it if not to them satisfactory. The defendant in error maintains that the representations of a sick person, of the mature, symptoms and effects of the malady under which he is laboring, made at the time, are received as original evidence, and that the principle is well settled. O. B. Sansum, for paintiff in error; Elliott Anthony for detendant.

No. 201. Beogamin F. Murphy et al., Plaintiffs in Error vs. David Kultingen, Error to the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois.—This action grows out of the failure of the firm composed of the plaintiffs in error, who, as a firm, were indebted to the defendant in error, as claimed by him. The defence was that the indebtedness was an individual liability of Murphy, the first named plaintiff in error, who had abscended, and not the joint onligations of the firm. The evidence was conflicting, but the trial resulted in favor of the defendant here, plaintiff below. The cause is brought here on exceptions to the ruing of the court at the trial, and the questions presented are purely of fact. Case submitted on the printed points of counsel. John N. Jewett for plaintiffs in error; Gookin & Roberts for defendants in error.

No. 208, A. V. Blanchard et al. vs. Antoine Pullmane et al., Error to the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Illinois—This is an action to recover damages for an alleged intringement of a patent for an "improvement in bending wood," granted to the plaintiffs' assignor in December, 1849, and reissued in November, 1859. The defendants claimed a license for the process used by them under a patent granted to one Morris in March, 1864, and reissued in May, 1862. The machine of the plaintiffs what is kentineally called the "stationary form machine;" a

Court on questions of evidence. G. M. Lee, for plaintiffs in error; S. S. Fisher, Court of Patonis, for defendants in error.

No. 208. Chicopee Bank, Plaintiffs in Error vs. Seventh National Bank of Plaintiffs in Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—This act was brought to recover for negligently failing to take proper steps to collect a bill of excenange sent by plaintiffs to defendants for collection. The evidence stated in the bill of exceptions shows that the letter contaming the bill slipped through a rack in the top of the desk of the defendants' cashier at the time of its receipt and remained there undiscovered for over two months, and that shortly after two bill should have been paid the plaintiffs telegraphed to the defendants to know if it had been paid and received for reply: "Not yet received." Every effort was made through the Post Office and otherwise to find the letter, but it was not till a month later that it whs found in a waste paper drawer under the desk of the cashier of the defendants. The acceptors proving worthless on presentation, and the drawer and endorser being discharged in consequence of the want of demand and protest, or other proper notice, this suit was brought, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs. The chicopee Bank bring the case here, insting that the judgment entered upon the verdict was based upon erroneous views of the law, and the question now is, were the prior parties absolutely discharged by what was done, or omitted, at the Chicopee Bank. It is instisted here, in support of the writ, that the prior parties on a bill accepted, payable at a particular bank, if their acceptor is in default, and they are duly notified, cannot defend themselves against the owner of the bill, unless it appears that some act or omission of the owner of the bill, unless it appears that some act or omission of the owner of the side of the side

caused or contributed to that default, and it is tosisted that nothing was done or omitted by the
Chicopee Bank which caused or contributed to
the default of the acceptor. If this point is not sustained, then it is maintained that on a till of exchange accepted, payable at a particular hardaned, then it is maintained that on a bill of ex-lange accepted, payable at a particular bear, here the bill has been sent to the bank and is there rough the day of payment, and the acceptor akes no provision or call, and the prior parties are ily notified by the owner of the bill, they cannot fend on the mere ground that it appeared after-ireds that the officers of the bank did not, in fact, ow it was there on the day of payment. R. H. ana, Jr., for plaintiff in error; George Putnam, Jr., defendant. L. L. Coburn, of Chicago, Ill., C. A. Abeel and N. Perry, Jr., of Newark, N. J., were admitted to the bar.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S CONCERT. Perhaps no single human voice has been heard

at so many different and distant points on the globe and has delighted so many auditors as that of the famous cantatrice who was last evening cordially welcomed at Steinway Hall, after her four years' absence from New York. The HERALD has already presented an interesting narrative of the adventures of Madame Anna Bishop during her tour in the remote East. The entire history of her extraordinary musical career is familiar to our readers and forms one of the is familiar to our readers and forms one of the brightest pages in the annals of music. It would therefore be superfluous to repeat the enlogies which have been bestowed on her in almost every language, or to do more than allude to the honers which she has won from royalty and from the public. She has sung in English, Italian, Freuch, German, Danish, Russian, Tariar and we know not how many other languages. Originally an accomplished planist, she afterwards devoted herself to singing, and evinced the fexibility and power of her pure soprano voice first in the classical music of liandel, liaydn, Mozart and Beethoven, and then in opera of the Italian school. But her greatest tramphs have been in the ballads and national airs which have enshrined her memory in a million hearts. She retains the sceptre of Queen of Song in this domain of concert music. The silvery sweetiness which still rings in certain tones provos what rich promises must have blossomed in the early freshness of her voice and how gloriously the promises must have ripened to fulliment in the prime. Festerday evening Madame Anna Bishop sang "Ah, come, Rapida," by Meyerbeer; "Eve's Lamentation," by King, and, when encored, "Home, Sweet Home;" "Sunset," by Stephen Massett, who joined her in this duct, which was encored and repeated; "My Bud in Heaven," by Stephen Massett, words by Spencer W. Cone, and "Quanto Amore," in which grand duet buffo she was essented by Signor Ronconi, This infinitable buffe singer, Signor Ronconi, In whom the musical word in New York possesses a priceless treasure, sang also "Miel Rampoli Fermsuni" and another brightest pages in the annals of music. It would assisted by Signor Ronconi. This inimitable buffe singer, Signor Ronconi, in whom the musical world in New York possesses a priceless treasure, sang also "Miel Rampolli Femsuini" and another grand aria from Rossini's "Cenerentoia," amid rapturous applianse. M. Henri Kowalski justified his Parisian reputation as a pianist by the skill and great power with which he played a "Polonaise" in E flat, by Chopin; "Les Olseaux dans les Bois," a "Marche Hongroise" and a "galop," composed by himseif. This "Marche Hongroise" was encored. Mr. George W. Morgan played in his best style on the organ the overture to the first part, from "Der Freischutz," by Weber; the overture to the second part, from "Zampa," which was entausiastically encored, the Grand March from Wagner's "Townhauser." He also accompanied Madame Anna Bishop when she sang "Eve's Lamentation."

FLANAGAN.—At White Plains, on Wednesday morning, November 10, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Mattnew Flanagan, in the 19th year of her age. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MEAD.—At Boston, on Tuesday, November 9, MARY FILLA, infant daughter of Theodore H. and Annie R. Mead.

Mead.

Reintives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of Robert Hoe, 113

East Sixteenth street, on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock.

WHITAKER.—On Wednesday evening, November
10, of paralysis, Jonathan Whitaker, in the 61th
year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

A.—Impossibility Overcome.—Eminent Chemista labored for years to produce a preparation for relavasting gray hair with its natural color, which should be free from every objection urged against the dangerous dyes. They failed, and said "it is impossible." PHALON \$50N did not give up. They continued their experiments, and their paraverance has been crowned at last with complete success, PHALON'S VITALIA, AC SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, transcends every other article in use in the naturalness of the colors it imparts, is pure as water, transparent as crystal and without the slightest unpleasant odor.

A.—Canada Malt Scotch Whiskey, fully equal in purity and strength of flavor to the imported article, at half the price.

C. J. MURPHY, 109 Pearl street. A.-Wenther Strips Exclude Cold, Wind, Dust, &c. ROEBUCK BROS., 55 Fullon street. New York.

A.—A.—U. S. Fire Extinguisher, Same as supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worth-less inventions. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Company, No. 6 Department, New York. A.—Ford & Tupper, Manufacturing Silver-amitia, wholesale and retail, Nos. 787 and 789 Broadway, corner Tenth street, up stairs.

A .- Ladies' Faces Enamelled; also the Pre-aration for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, No. 743

A Great Day for Knox.—Yesterday was One of the windlest days of the season, and the way the castors went stying up Broadway and through other thoroughtares was a caution to fall styles. But "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good." and those who fost their hats or had them admanged so that they locked as if they load seen through course of taxion houses here. It is not the season. KNOX'S hats can stand a high wind and clouds of dust or a heavy rain, and come out with a brighter giose than any other styles manufactured in this city. KNOX knocks competition in everything he undertakes, from a Loew bridge to the highest old sign in New York.

A Fact.—It is Universally Admitted that DR. GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL OREAM is the most wonderful preparation for the akin that the genius of the chemist ever conceived or elaborated, and has now become indispensable to every lady's tollet. To be had wholesale and retail at GOURAUD'S new depot, 48 Bond

ed from 453 Broadway. Advice Gratis Daily, at Office of Dr. Fitler's RHEUMATIC REMEDY, 704 Broadway. Letters promptly answered. Sold by all druggists.

A .- Photographs for the Holidays. Should be ordered at once. CHARLES D. FREDERIGKS & CO., 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

An Established Remedy.—Brown's Bronchial TROCHES are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchial, Hoarseness and other troubles of the Threat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out mitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

At Everdell's, 303 Broadway, Wedding, Visit-

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instanta-nous. Factory 16 Bong street. Buckskin Shirts and Drawers—Effectual cure and preventive for rheumatism, manufactured by M. HEALEY, 663 Broadway, opposite Bond street.

Buckskin, Kid and Dog Skin Gloves, of every variety, made to order at HEALEY'S Glove Manufac-tory, 663 Broadway. Cancer Cured.—Bright's Disease Cured by the MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER—For sale by druggists. Depot, No. 8 College place.

Cristadore's Unrivalled Hair Dyc.-Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House. Medical Electricity Successfully Applied by Dr CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteenth street.

Sale in Partition, by Order of the Supreme Attention is called to the large sale of Property in Brooklyn and Flatbush, belonging to the extate of Elizabeth Ludlow.

deceased, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

THIS DAY (THURSDAY). at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phoenix Building, 16 Court street, opposite City Hail, Brooklyn, under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, Esq., Referee.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street. The Vanderbilt Bronze.-The First and HOLMES, 575 Broadway. Copies for sale

The Secret of Beauty Lies in the Use of HAGAN'S MAGNULIA BALDS FOR THE COSM ROUghness, Redness, Blotches, Sunbarn, Freckie disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful con pure, satin-like josture is obtained. The plains are made to glow with healthful bloom and youth Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thin duces these effects, and any lady can secure it at any of our stores, or at 11 Park row, New York LYON'S KATHARION for the Hair.

Words of Cheer for Young Men, Who, Hav-ing fallen victims to social evils, dealer a better manhood, Sent in sealed letter civiologue, free of charge. Address HOWAED ASSOCIATION, but ", Philadelphia, Pa.

Wilson's Great Auction Sale

THIS DAY (THURSDAY), NOV. IL.

No postponement on account of the weather. Close car-riages and shetter on the ground provides.

Take the 11 o'clock A. M. Steten Island boat, foot of Broad-

Watches for the Million.—Call and See the Crystal Stam Winder, \$15 JACOBS & SANDIFER, 641, Broadway, corner Bleecker sirest.